

PIT

2. Strong; forcible; energetic.
Yet the with *pitby* words, and counsel sad,
Still strove their sudden rages to revoke;
That at the last, suppressing fury mad,
They gan abstain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
I must begin with rudiments of art,
More pleasant, *pitby* and effectual,
Than hath been taught by any. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*
Many rare *pitby* laws concerning
The worth of astrologic learning. *Hudibras.*
This *pitby* speech prevail'd, and all agreed. *Dryden.*
In all these, Goodman Fact was very short, but *pitby*;
for he was a plain home-spun man. *Addison.*
PITABLE. *adj.* [*pitoyable*, Fr. from *pity*.] Deserving pity.
The *pitiable* persons relieved, are constantly under your
eye. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
PITIFUL. *adj.* [*pity and full*.]
1. Melancholy; moving compassion.
Some, who have not deserved judgment of death, have
been for their goods sake caught up and carried straight to
the bough; a thing indeed very *pitiful* and horrible. *Spenser.*
A light most *pitiful* in the meanest wretch.
Past speaking of in a king. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Strangely visited people,
All swollen and ulc'rous, *pitiful* to the eye;
The mere despair of surgery he cures. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
Will he his *pitiful* complaints renew?
For freedom with afflicted language sue. *Sandys.*
The conveniency of this will appear, if we consider what
a *pitiful* condition we had been in. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. Tender; compassionate.
Would my heart were flint, like Edward's,
Or Edward's soft and *pitiful*, like mine. *Shaksp.*
Be *pitiful* to my condemned sons,
Whose souls are not corrupted. *Shaksp.*
3. Palsy; contemptible; despicable.
If these *pitiful* thanks were answerable to this branching
head, I should defy all my enemies. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
What entertainment can be raised from so *pitiful* a ma-
chine, where we see the success of the battle from the be-
ginning. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*
PITIFULLY. *adv.* [from *pitiful*.]
1. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compassion.
He beat him most *pitifully*; nay, *Shaksp.*
He beat him most unpitifully;
Some of the philosophers doubt whether there were any
such thing as sense of pain; and yet, when any great evil has
been upon them, they would sigh and groan as *pitifully* as
other men. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
2. Contemptibly; despicably.
Those men, who give themselves airs of bravery on reflect-
ing upon the last scenes of others, may behave the most *pitifully*
in their own. *Clarissa.*
PITIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *pitiful*.]
1. Tenderness; mercy; compassion.
Basilus giving the infinite terms of praises to Zelmane's
valour in conquering, and *pitifulness* in pardonings, commanded
no more words to be made of it. *Sidney, b. ii.*
2. Despicableness; contemptibleness.
PITILESLY. *adv.* [from *pitiless*.] Without mercy.
PITILESSNESS. *n. f.* Unmercifulness.
PITILESS. *adj.* [from *pity*.] Wanting pity; wanting com-
passion; merciless.
Fair be ye sure, but proud and *pitiless*,
As is a storm, that all things doth prostrate,
Finding a tree alone all comfortless,
Beats on it strongly, it to ruinate.
Hast thou in person ne'er offended me,
Even for his sake am I now *pitiless*.
My chance, I see,
Hath made ev'n *pity*, *pitiless* in thee.
Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss,
Nor fear your kisses can restore my breath;
Even you are not more *pitiless* than death.
PITTANCE. *n. f.* [*pittance*, Fr. *pittantia*, Italian.]
1. An allowance of meat in a monastery.
2. A small portion.
Then at my lodging,
The worst is this, that at so slender warning
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- You're like to have a thin and slender *pittance*. *Shaksp.*
The ass saved a miserable *pittance* for himself. *L'Estrange.*
I have a small *pittance* left, with which I might retire. *Art.*
Many of them lose the greatest part of the small *pittance*
of learning they received at the university. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
PITUITE. *n. f.* [*pituite*, Fr. *pituita*, Lat.] Phlegm.
Serous exhalations and redundant *pituite* were the product of
the winter, which made women subject to abortions. *Art.*
PITUITOUS. *adj.* [*pituitus*, Lat. *pituitus*, Fr.] Consisting
of phlegm.
It is thus with women, only that abound with *pituitous* and
watery humours. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
The forerunners of an apoplexy are weakness, wateriness
and turgidity of the eyes, *pituitous* vomiting and laborious
breathing. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
PITY. *n. f.* [*pitis*, Fr. *pita*, Italian.]
1. Compassion; sympathy with misery; tenderness for pain or
uneasiness.
Thou hast scourged and taken *pity* on me. *Tab. xi. 15.*
Wan and meagre let it look,
With a *pity*-moving shape. *Wallis.*
An ant dropt into the water; a woodpigeon took *pity* of
her, and threw her a little bough. *L'Estrange.*
Left the poor should seem to be wholly disregarded by their
maker, he hath implanted in men a quick and tender sense of
pity and compassion. *Calamy's Sermons.*
When *Eneas* is forced in his own defence to kill *Lausus*,
the poet shows him compassionate; he has *pity* on his beauty
and youth, and is loth to destroy such a masterpiece of na-
ture. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
The mournful train
With groans and hands upheld, to move his mind,
Belought his *pity* to their helpless kind. *Dryden.*
2. A ground of *pity*; a subject of *pity* or of grief.
That he is old, the more is the *pity*, his white hairs do
witness it. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
Julius Cæsar writ a collection of apophthegms; it is *pity*
his book is lost.
'Tis great *pity* we do not yet see the history of Chastinir.
Temp.
See, where she comes, with that high air and mien,
Which marks in bonds the greatness of a queen,
What *pity* 'tis.
What *pity* 'tis you are not all divine. *Dryden.*
Who would not be that youth? what *pity* is it
That we can die but once to serve our country? *Addis.*
3. It has in this sense a plural.
Singleness of heart being a virtue so necessary, 'tis a thou-
sand *pities* it should be discountenanced. *L'Estrange.*
To *PITY*. *v. a.* [*pityer*, Fr.] To compassionate misery; to
regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness.
When I desired their leave, that I might *pity* him, they
took from me the use of mine own house. *Shaksp.*
He made them to be *pited* of all. *Psalm cvi. 46.*
You could *pity* this forlorn.
Compassionate my pains! the *pities* me!
To one that asks the warm return of love,
Compassion's cruelty, 'tis scorn, 'tis death. *Addison.*
To *PITY*. *v. n.* To be compassionate.
I will not *pity* nor spare, nor have mercy, but destroy
them. *Jeremiah xiii. 14.*
PIVOT. *n. f.* [*pivot*, Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns.
When a man dances on the rope, the body is a weight
balanced on its feet, as upon two *pivots*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
PIX. *n. f.* [*pixis*, Lat.] A little chest or box, in which the con-
secrated host is kept in Roman catholic countries. *Hammer.*
He hath stolen a *pix*, and hanged must a be. *Shaksp.*
PIZZLE. *n. f.* [quasi *pissile*. *Minerva.*]
The pizzle in animals is official to urine and generation.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.
PLACABLE. *adj.* [*placabilis*, Lat.] Willing or possible to
be appeased.
Since I fought
By pray'r th' offended deity I appease;
Methought I saw him placable and mild,
Bending his ear. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
Those implanted anticipations are, that there is a god, that
he is placable, to be feared, honoured, loved, worshipped,
and obeyed. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
PLACABILITY. *n. f.* [from *placable*.] Willingness to be
appeased; possibility to be appeased.
PLACABLENESS. *n. f.* The various methods of propitiation and atonement threw
the general consent of all nations in their opinion of the
mercy and placability of the divine nature. *Anonymous.*
PLACARD. *n. f.* [*placard*, Dutch; *placard*, Fr.] An edict;
PLACART. *v. a.* [*placare*, Lat.] To appease; to reconcile.
This word is used in Scotland.
That the effect of an atonement and reconciliation was to
give all mankind a right to approach and rely on the pro-
pitiatory and beneficence of a placated deity, is not deducible
from nature. *Forbes.*
PLACE.

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- PLACE**. *n. f.* [*place*, Fr. *piazza*, Italian; from *platea*, Lat.]
1. Particular portion of space.
Search you out a *place* to pitch your tents. *Deut. i. 33.*
We accept it always and in all *places*. *Acts xxiv. 3.*
Here I could frequent
With worship, *place* by *place*, where he vouchsaf'd
Presence divine.
I will teach him the names of the most celebrated persons;
who frequent that *place*. *Addison's Guardian, N° 107.*
2. Locality; ubiquity; local relation.
Place is the relation of distance betwixt any thing, and any
two or more points considered as keeping the same distance
one with another; and so as at rest: it has sometimes a more
confused sense, and stands for that space which any body
takes up. *Locke.*
3. Local existence.
The earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found
no *place* for them. *Revelations xx. 11.*
4. Space in general.
All bodies are confin'd within some *place*;
But the all *place* within herself confines. *Davies.*
5. Separate room.
In his brain
He hath strange *places* cram'd with observation. *Shaksp.*
6. A seat; residence; mansion.
The Romans shall take away both our *place* and nation. *Jes.*
Saul set him up a *place*, and is gone down to Gilgal. *1 Sam.*
7. Passage in writing.
Holca faith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me;
which *place* proveth, that there are governments which God
doth not avow. *Bacon's Holy War.*
I could not pass by this *place*, without giving this short ex-
plication. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
8. Ordinal relation.
What scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the first *place*
both of credit and obedience is due. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*
Let the eye be satisfied in the first *place*, even against all
other reasons, and let the compass be rather in your eyes than
in your hands. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
We shall extinguish this melancholy thought, of our being
overlooked by our maker, if we consider, in the first *place*,
that he is omnipotent; and, in the second, that he is omni-
scient. *Spectator, N° 565.*
9. Existence; state of being; validity; state of actual opera-
tion.
I know him a notorious liar;
Think him a great way fool, solely a coward;
Yet these fix'd evils fit to fit in him,
That they take *place*, when virtue's steely bones
Look bleak in the cold wind. *Shaksp.*
These fair overtures, made by men well esteem'd for ho-
nest dealing, could take no *place*. *Hayward.*
They are defects, not in the heart, but in the brain; for
they take *place* in the stoutest natures. *Bacon.*
With faults confest'd confession'd her to go,
If *pity* yet had *place*, and reconcile her foe. *Dryden.*
Where arms take *place*, all other pleas are vain;
Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. *Dryden.*
To the joy of mankind, the unhappy omen took not
place. *Dryden's Dedication to his Fables.*
Somewhat may be invented, perhaps more excellent than
the first design; though Virgil must be still excepted, when
that perhaps takes not *place*. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*
Mist government, partaking of the known forms received
in the schools, is by no means of Gothic invention, but
hath *place* in nature and reason. *Swift.*
It is stupidly foolish to venture our salvation upon an ex-
periment, which we have all the reason imaginable to think
God will not suffer to take *place*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
10. Rank; order of priority.
The heavens themselves, the planets, and this center
Observe degree, priority and *place*. *Shaksp.*
11. Precedence; priority. This sense is commonly used in the
phrase *take place*.
Do you think I'd walk in any plot,
Where Madam Sempronius should take *place* of me,
And Fulvia come in the rear. *Bonj. Johnson's Catiline.*
There would be left no measures of credible and incredible,
if doubtful propositions take *place* before self-evident. *Locke.*
As a British freeholder, I should not scruple taking *place*
of a French marquis. *Addison's Freeholder.*
12. Office; public character or employment.
Do you your office, or give up your *place*,
And you shall well be spared.
If I'm traduc'd by tongues that neither know
My faculties nor person;
'Tis but the fate of *place*, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
The horsemen came to Lodronius, as unto the most valiant
captain, beseeching him, instead of their treacherous gene-
ral, to take upon him the *place*. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

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- Is not the bishop's bill deny'd;
And we still threaten'd to be try'd;
You see the king embraces
Those counsels he approv'd before;
Nor doth he promise, which is more,
That we shall have their *places*. *Denham's*
Pensions in private were the senate's aim;
And patriots for a *place* abandon'd fame. *Garth.*
Some magistrates are contented, that their *places* should
adorn them; and some study to adorn their *places*, and reflect
back the lustre they receive from thence. *Atterbury.*
13. Room; way; space for appearing or acting given by cession;
not opposition.
Avenge not yourselves, but rather give *place* unto wrath.
Romans xii. 19.
He took a stride, and to his fellows cry'd,
Give *place*, and mark the difference if you can,
Between a woman warrior and a man. *Dryden.*
Victorious York did first, with fam'd success,
To his known valour, make the Dutch give *place*. *Dryd.*
The ruffick honours of the scythe and thare,
Give *place* to swords and plumes the pride of war. *Dryd.*
14. Ground; room.
Ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no *place* in
you. *Jas. viii. 37.*
There is no *place* of doubting, but that it was the very
fame. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
To *PLACE*. *v. a.* [*placere*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To put in any place, rank or condition.
Place such over them to be rulers. *Ex. xviii. 21.*
He *placed* forces in all the fenced cities. *2 Chron. xvii. 2.*
Those accusations had been more reasonable, if *placed* on
inferior persons. *Dryden's Aeneas.*
2. To fix; to settle; to establish.
God or nature has not any where *placed* any such juris-
diction in the first born. *Locke.*
3. To put out at interest.
'Twas his care
To *place* on good security his gold. *Pope.*
PLACER. *n. f.* [from *place*.] One that places.
PLACID. *adj.* [*placidus*, Latin.]
Thou *placer* of plants, both humble and tall. *Spenser.*
1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent.
It conduceth unto long life and to the more placid motion of
the spirits, that men's actions be free. *Bacon.*
2. Soft; kind; mild.
That placid aspect and meek regard,
Rather than aggravate my evil state,
Would stand between me and thy father's ire. *Milton.*
PLACIDLY. *adv.* [from *placid*.] Mildly; gently.
If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a
piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved uniformly and
placidity before, by altering its motion, it begins to penetrate
and scatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*
The water easily insinuates itself into, and placidly defends
the tubes and vessels of vegetables. *Woodward.*
PLACIDITY. *n. f.* [*placitum*, Lat.] Decree; determination.
We spend time in defence of their *placits*, which might
have been employed upon the universal author. *Glanvill.*
PLACKET, or *plaguet*. *n. f.* A petticoat.
You might have pinch'd a *plaguet*, it was senseless. *Shak.*
The bone-ach is the curd dependant on those that war for a
plaguet. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*
PLAGIARISM. *n. f.* [from *plagiary*.] Theft; literary adop-
tion of the thoughts or works of another.
With great impropriety, as well as *plagiarism*, they have
most injuriously been transferred into proverbial maxims. *Swi.*
PLAGIARY. *n. f.* [from *plagium*, Lat.]
1. A thief in literature; one who steals the thoughts or writings
of another.
The ensuing discourse, lest I chance to be traduced for a
plagiary by him who has played the thief, was one of those
that, by a worthy hand, were stolen from me. *South.*
Without invention, a painter is but a copier, and a poet
but a *plagiary* of others; both are allowed sometimes to copy
and translate. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
2. The crime of literary theft. Not used.
Plagiary had not its nativity with printing, but began when
the paucity of books scarce wanted that invention. *Brown.*
PLAGUE. *n. f.* [*plague*, Dutch; *plage*, Teut. *plaga*, Latin;
πλῆγμα.]
1. Pestilence; a disease eminently contagious and destructive.
Thou art a bile,
A plague-sore or imbois'd carbuncle
In my corrupted blood. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
The general opinion is, that years hot and moist are most
pestilential; yet many times there have been great *plagues*
in dry years. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Snakes, that use within thy house for shade,
Securely lurk, and, like a plague, invade
Thy cattle with venom. *Ady's Virgil's Georgicks.*
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